

BARTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

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THE CREAMERY A "GO."

AN INDUSTRY THAT WILL DO MORE TO HELP OUR COUNTY AND CITY THAN ANYTHING ELSE.

The "Elements of Success" all in Our Favor—Nothing Lacking But Concert of Action, and That is Bound to Follow.

THE CREAMERY MEETING.

ON FRIDAY afternoon, the 8th inst., a meeting of business men and farmers was held at the Grand Central hotel to discuss the matter of a creamery and cheese factory. J. W. Brown was made chairman of the meeting and W. E. Stoke secretary.

Mr. Lewis Jones, representing the Davis & Rankin Co., of Chicago, Ill., presented plans and specifications of the proposed plant, which were examined with interest, and the more minute details explained by Mr. Jones. He stated the way of gathering the milk; the average price paid for milk and obtained for the creamery products, etc.

C. E. Sowle gave some of his views on the benefits of the business, to the farming community especially. He thought the manufacture of cheese would be the most paying business, but as the plant or factory in contemplation would comprise machinery and facilities for making both butter and cheese the article for which the best market could be found would be the thing to manufacture.

Geo. N. Moses moved that an earnest effort be made to raise the required amount of money to put in the plant and that a committee be appointed to assist Mr. Jones in obtaining subscriptions to the capital stock of the company. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. C. E. Sowle and Geo. H. Flannery were appointed as such committee. The meeting then adjourned.

J. W. BROWN, Chm'n.
W. E. STOKES, Sec'y.

As a result of the above meeting we believe a business will soon be under way in this city that will be of a greater benefit to the farming community than anything we could establish in Great Bend. All that is needed to assure its success, is for every man who has a dollar's worth of interest in Great Bend and the surrounding country to do his share towards making it so.

COST AND SIZE OF THE PLANT.
The plant will cost \$7,500, or \$7,200 with the grounds and water furnished, all complete and ready for work. The buildings will be of frame with brick or stone foundation; dimensions, 36x96 feet, 18 feet high, with engine and boiler house 16x16, 12 feet high; all to be built of first class material, sided with drop siding, and shingle roof. The factory building will be two stories high and will comprise seven rooms, viz: milk receiving room, office, manufacturing room, ice room, cold storage room, cheese room and store room. A ten-horse power engine with twelve-horse power boiler will furnish power and heat. The capacity of the factory will be 20,000 to 25,000 pounds of milk per day. After the adjournment of the meeting Friday three gentlemen present put themselves down as three of twenty men to take the entire stock in the business.

ESTIMATED MILK RESOURCES.
Gentlemen interested in the establishment of a creamery at Great Bend have canvassed the surrounding territory within a radius of six miles and ascertained that there are at least 1000 milch cows within the limits at the present time; of this number it was thought safe to count on getting the product of at least 500 cows to start with. Twenty pounds of milk to the cow, per day, is a low average, which from 500 cows would give 10,000 pounds per day; and it is well understood that if the business proves a paying one to the farmers the product of double or thrice that number of cows would soon be obtained; besides the farmers would learn that it was to their advantage to procure better grades of cows or by feeding and more careful attention obtain a greater average than 20 lbs per day per cow.

PLAN OF GATHERING THE MILK.
The most economical way to gather the milk will be for a sufficient number of men to get each a route which they could make with the greatest facility and thus save the time it would take each farmer to bring his milk to town. The night's milk would be set in a cool place and the morning's milk either cooled in a tub of water in the morning and put into the same reser-

voir, or kept separate and hauled to town in a separate tank, as it would not do to mix the warm and cold milk. The milking will have to be done at a certain time so as not to cause delay in getting it to the factory. After it is weighed, put through the machinery and the butter taken out of it, it is again returned to the farmer by the same persons who gathered it, with most all the valuable feed ingredients in it. Calves can be raised just as well on the milk after the cream is extracted, if fed a little bran or shorts with it as though they took it directly from the cow. This has been demonstrated in all other sections of the country where creameries are running. The expense to the farmer for gathering the milk, getting it to the creamery and returned to them again will average about \$1.00 per year per cow. The milk will be gathered each morning.

PRICE PAID FOR MILK.
Milk will of course vary in price as to the supply and demand. The average price paid for milk will be about 90 cents per 100 pounds and the seller to receive the milk again for feeding purposes. In the present way of making butter an average cow in this vicinity will bring a revenue of about \$25 per year and the farmers have the work of manufacturing and marketing the product. At 90 cents per 100 for the milk a cow that gives 20 pounds per day, or 6,000 pounds per year, would bring a yearly revenue of \$54, and the farmer have only the necessary extra care of calves and a little extra feed for same. The product of 500 cows from within a radius of six miles of Great Bend would therefore bring a yearly cash revenue to the farmers of that territory of \$27,000, and double that sum or \$54,000 a year for 1,000 cows. That amount of money for the milk product alone paid out yearly in Great Bend would be a benefit to our city and surrounding territory that it is hard to estimate.

POSSIBLE DIFFICULTIES.
Of course it is not understood that there are no difficulties to overcome in making a creamery successful to both the manufacturer and the farmer. Some of our people well know that some two or three years ago a creamery was started near Larned, and that it has proven a failure. The reason for such a failure is obvious. In the first place the plan of manufacturing is different; later improvements in machinery have simplified much of the work of manufacture. There their plan was to gather the cream—not the milk—and the time taken to skim, assort, and preserve the cream, to get it to the creamery without loss by souring or heating, and the necessarily expensive tanks and ice boxes needed to gather the milk, all worked against the business. Again, in the vicinity of that creamery there were not enough cows to furnish a proper amount of cream, within a reasonable distance from the creamery, and it took too long, and there was too much expense attached to getting the cream to the factory. It is also known that incompetent men had the handling of the machinery and the marketing of the product, all of which circumstances worked together for the downfall of the business.

In the matter of our own creamery it will be well for our people to understand that, in order to make a successful start each man will do his share. It will not do for you to hold back and say you are doing pretty well in the old way of butter-making; that you will wait a while and see how the thing works and if it is a paying business you will sell the product of your cows. There can be no doubt but that the creamery will be a greater benefit to the cow owners than to the holders of stock, and if the men who put their money into the business to start it and create a manufacturing interest have that much confidence in its ultimate success, the men who have milk to sell ought certainly to furnish the factory with enough to keep it running. Promptness in having the milk ready for marketing and keeping it in good condition is one of the important items in the business and it devolves upon the farmers to see that such is done.

POSSIBILITIES.
Practical cheese and butter makers, and men who have visited and examined the workings of other creameries and the result upon the farming community from which they draw their supplies, say that there is no end to the practical benefits such an institution bring to all concerned. The men who have common range cattle will see the advantage of having better milkers, and will work into a better grade of stock. They will also see the advantage of taking better care of cows and selecting their feed with a view to producing more milk. They will learn that the "cow product" is the most

reliable of all farm products; that wind or weather will not destroy nor rust nor chinch bugs devour and destroy. It will require no costly machinery to harvest the milk crop; no unreasonable freight to pay to get it to market; no rush at certain seasons of the year to save it from the weather.

We have thought, and freely expressed that thought, for a long time that a creamery at Great Bend would be the best investment our citizens could make, and it now looks as though our hopes would soon be realized and the thing brought about which the DEMOCRAT has so long advocated.

The Merchant's Club of this city have undertaken to see that the stock is taken. Of course some time will be required to get the business under good heading. In the first place steps will be taken to see that we get value received for the money expended for machinery and buildings, and after thorough investigation the cost of the plant may be modified. It is well understood that the best machinery will give most satisfaction, and it will not be a good plan to start without having everything in good mechanical condition.

EXPERIENCE OF OTHERS.
From a Pratt county paper we glean the following report of a committee sent out to investigate other creameries. It will be read with interest by those who want to see the creamery succeed—and we believe that means every reader of the DEMOCRAT:

"Dr. Wakefield and M. Coates returned from their trip to investigate the creamery enterprise last week and have made a report. In order to illustrate fully the workings of the factory we furnish in full the report of their investigations at Brookville which are as follows:

"Brookville creamery started August 1887. A little over half of the stock was taken by farmers. Mr. Shepherd, a farmer, was instrumental in starting it. President Dick and secretary and manager Dunlap say the creamery association declared a dividend of 10 per cent. at the end of the first six months and at the end of the year an additional dividend of 6 per cent., making the investment realize 16 per cent. the first year.

"The average price paid for milk the first year was 88¢ cents per 100 pounds. The lowest price was 55 cents during last July and the highest price \$1.10 which they are now paying. The greatest quantity of milk used per day was 19,000 pounds. At present they use 4,500 pounds daily. A little over 43 pounds of butter is made from 100 pounds of milk. Butter sells now at 28 cents, last week brought 31 cents, and the week before 33 cents. They are not making any cheese at this factory because they have a six months contract with a firm in Denver to take all the butter they make and pay them New York prices. Last year they made cheese and realized on the same 12¢ cents on the pound. No hogs are kept at the creamery because the farmers have arranged to take the milk home with them, no trouble is ever experienced in finding a market for the butter. The last pound was shipped from the creamery the evening we arrived at Brookville.

"Mr. Shepherd lives five miles from Brookville and owns ten shares of stock. The first year he milked 41 cows and his gross earnings from the sale of the milk was \$1,860. A little over \$45 per cow. They were nearly all range cows but he has been changing them gradually for a better grade. He now receives from \$125 to \$150 for his milk per month. Mr. Shepherd estimates that if he hired his work done it would take one man one half a day to milk 15 cows and deliver milk five miles. Mr. Shepherd came to Kansas from Connecticut. He is enthusiastic over the creamery business, and urges upon farmers the necessity of caring for their cattle in the same manner that they do their horses.

"Mr. Dick, president of the association, lives five miles from Brookville. He says that during the winter months the creamery is supplied mostly by the farmers who own stock in the factory, but that during the summer they have purchased from many others. He says they have paid out on an average of \$3,000 to \$4,000 per month for milk.

"The business men of Brookville say the creamery is a greater factor in business enterprise and puts more money into circulation in the town than the railroad does and it keeps a large number of men employed there all the time.

"Mr. Hennigan lives about three miles from town. He keeps 75 cows. They were at first all range cows but since he has been making changes till he now has first class milkers.

"Mr. J. B. Dunlap, manager of the Brookville creamery authorizes the fol-

lowing statement of business transacted during the past year:
Milk Rec'd., No. Gallons.....2,269,656
Amount of butter made, lbs.....114,090
Amount of cheese, lbs.....25,450
Amount Paid to farmers for milk.....\$24,561.97
Average price paid for milk, per hundred 88¢ cents.

Creamery Notes.

There are many hundreds of creameries in operation in this country, yet not one out of 200 business failures are reported to be creameries or cheese factories.

The latest new creamery is said to be that of Ness City.

It is claimed that the state has over 100 creameries.

The machinery is being put into the creamery at Conway Springs, and it will soon be in running order.

The Cheney creamery has a standing order from Las Vegas, N. M., for 300 pounds of butter per week.

Mr. Vernon, Cowley county, is soon to build a creamery with a capacity of 20,000 pounds of milk per day.

J. F. Krieger lives west of Colwich. He has four cows. In one week they gave 620 pounds of milk. He would have received \$5.58 cents for the milk. His wife churned, and out of two weeks milking got thirty pounds of butter and received 18 cents a pound for it, or \$5.40. So in one week, she could get more out of the cows from the creamery than in two weeks butter making.—Mt. Hope Monitor.

Just now when there is so much talk about creameries and cheese factories people are eager for all the information they can get on these subjects. The following figures show the extent of the business done at Wellington last year. Four million three hundred and fifty-five thousand pounds of cheese were shipped and the movement in butter was little less than a million pounds. The increase of the shipments of butter and cheese over 1887 was somewhat more than 750,000 pounds.—Ness City Sentinel.

Waste on the Farm.

Although I am neither a farmer nor the son of a farmer, I have noticed certain wasteful ways on the part of many farmers for which there are simple preventatives. The field is a broad one, and there are no doubt many profitable avenues of waste of which I have no knowledge. But I know—

First—That wood will rot and iron will rust and paint will scale if exposed to rain and sun for any considerable period. The materials that enter into the composition of farm machines were put there to give them strength for their legitimate duties,—threshing, or mowing, or plowing,—and not designed to withstand the combined attacks of the elements from year to year, as in the case of the farmer who leaves his cultivator in the grass at the edge of the last field in which it was used, or the mower and hay rake near the last rick.

Second—That it is the antipodes of economy to allow cattle to "rough it" through the winter, humped in fence corners, even on the coldest, stormiest days without a bite to eat, shivering in the icy wind, or wading later in the season, knee deep in a muddy stalk field. The animals lose all they may have gained during the previous summer. The milk cow, thus treated, is well worth less than a grass cow. One cow, properly sheltered and fed, would give better returns in milk and butter than three or four unprotected and uncared for. Even though cattle be well fed during the winter months, the whole of the provender is required to keep them alive if they are unsheathed. It is not only wasteful, but cruel in the extreme, to provide no shelter for dumb brutes in winter.

Third—That feed may be and is wasted in great quantities by being improperly put out. I have often seen feed lots, after a rain or thaw, reduced to a bed of mud into which fodder and hay were thrown in the hope that the cattle would get the greater portion of it—and they did; but the one-third or one-fourth of the feed that the animals trampled into the mire was what they needed to make growth. Thus the feeder lost in two ways. Hogs fare no better, receiving their daily allowance of food in a veritable mortar bed whose capacious maw rivals that of the hog itself.—Manhattan Industrialist.

W. G. NIXON and wife, the latter being the daughter of Bishop Andrews of the Methodist church, employed Christian scientists to treat their child. The little sufferer died. The death was concealed for thirty-six hours. A coroner's jury found that death was due from wilful neglect.—Wichita Beacon.

CURRENT COMMENT.

READERS of the DEMOCRAT get the very cream(ery) of the news this week.

It is said that the veterans of the late war are dying at the rate of 5,000 a day.

QUERY: Will Harrison be Blaine's president, or will Blaine be Harrison's secretary of state?

The Wichita News-Beacon ought to learn that Great Bend is not in "Barber" but in Barton county—the exact central county of the state.

THERE are over two million acres of wheat in good condition, in Kansas, and plenty of moisture in the ground to keep it so until the spring rains come.

"WHEN the political caldron boils vigorously the scum always rises to the top." She boiled excessively, a few short months ago, and the republican party appears to be on top.

Mr. G. HOG needn't have got scared and dodged back into his hole again. All the bad weather we will have for the next five weeks wouldn't freeze the end of his cowardly little nose. Come out, Mr. Hog, and look pleasant.

CONGRESS proposes to amend the naturalization laws so as to refuse citizenship to anarchists and polygamists. Certainly some steps are necessary to stay the flood of paupers and criminals which Europe is pouring into the United States.

Do you know how much it helps your own town to advertise your own business? Look at the papers of Wichita, Hutchinson, Leavenworth, and see every business man represented in some sort of an advertisement, and then profit by their example.

The Kansas City Star says: "Look out for bogus \$20 gold pieces." Excuse us, but our time is at present pretty much taken up looking out for "sure enough" \$1 silver pieces; besides, the sight of a \$20 gold piece, bogus or otherwise, would hurt our overworked optical nerves.

IN THE bright lexicon of Great Bend business men there is no such word as fail. Hence, the good work now commenced will be successfully completed. Experience as a teacher is a blooming success, and our people have had numerous lessons of late that seemed to come high, but have been proportionately profitable.

THE commissioners of the Hutchinson reformatory estimate that it will cost \$6.00 per week to board a convict. This strikes the average boarder as being somewhat high toned, and possibly extravagant, as it is more than the average Kansas republican legislator pays for his eating while wintering in "Topeky."—McPherson Democrat.

THE more "committees" a state senator gets onto, the greater are his opportunities for obtaining "boodle." The nicest place in the world to squelch an obnoxious bill is in the committee, and a senator who is on the make, and uses proper judgement in working himself into the right committees has a chance of obtaining profit as well as pleasure.

THE good John Winnemaker, who runs the Presbyterian churches of Philadelphia and paid \$400,000 for a seat in Mr. Harrison's cabinet, combines business and religion. He pre-terested a certain Sunday school in the Quaker city with banners for a picnic. On one side of the banner was the legend "Come to Jesus," and on the opposite side was "And get clothes at Winnamakers."

KANSAS again comes into prominence by having her state agricultural college selected by the United States superintendent of education in the Paris exposition, 1889, to represent the Agricultural Colleges of the whole country by a display of photographs, plans, schemes of instruction, etc. In the selection of our institution from the many hundreds of its kind throughout the United States, is a well deserved compliment.

BLEEDING Kansas is being bled in a very sanguinary way. Between fights over the location of county seats and fights over the location of school buildings, she is enjoying or deploring a very warm spell. Had the things that have been done in Kansas been done in South Carolina, the Hon. John James Ingalls and the Hon. P. Blair Plumb would have made the welkin ring and sing. It is well, therefore, that the doings in Kansas were not done in South Carolina. Let us have peace, though the Kansas motto seemeth to be, "let us have pieces."—New York Sun.

TO STRANGERS traversing our state the numerous elegant and expensive schoolhouses are a source of wonder. After they become acquainted the wonderment ceases. They find Kansas to be populated with an intelligent, progressive people, who appreciate the benefits and advantages of trained minds, and place the means of procuring a practical education within the reach of their children.—Lyons Tribune.

STILL the "White caps" are getting in their cowardly work throughout the eastern and northern states. What's the matter with adopting the republican plan, and charging all depredations and exploits of the "white caps" to the republican party? There would be just as much sense in calling such depredations "republican outrages," "the shot gun and hickory rod policy of the north," etc., as for the republican agitators to charge every disturbance that occurs in the south to the democratic party.

GEN. MARONE's kindly advice to the colored brethren to suppress their aspirations for a place in Harrison's cabinet may have been prompted, as has been intimated, by a fear that the appointment of a colored republican to a cabinet position might seriously interfere with his own ambition. The negro leaders claim, with much justice, that their political weight in the republican party entitles them to this recognition. They produce statistics to show that but for their votes the republican party would have been in a minority of a million in the last election. In another way of presenting the election figures they demonstrate that if the colored vote should be eliminated the democrats would have a million majority of the white voters of the country. On this ground the advice to suppress their aspirations which the negro politicians receive so freely from the other wing of the party is heard with manifest impatience.—Leavenworth Manifest.

"HE who works alone for himself is never so successful as those who make the welfare of their fellow man a part of their life work." This sentiment, as understood by the earnest thinker, is indeed true. Selfishness is a greater curse to the man who practices it than to the others who apparently suffer from his selfishness. A man of broad and liberal views, who looks upon every other man as his equal, until proven his inferior; a man who believes that God made all men equal and gave to all a conscience and a soul alike; who, though he may be successful beyond his neighbors in acquiring wealth and power, does not think the fact of his riches makes him any better than his neighbors; such a man will make a good leader in any enterprise, public or private. Such men will push ahead in any work they undertake and eventually overcome all difficulties of circumstances or all dampeners thrown by jealous abstractionists. Such men will build up any town or community, and such men we need at the helm to guide the affairs of our city and county through the promised prosperity of the coming years.

STERILIZED AIR.

A Kansas City special says: T. S. Tinsley, a prominent architect and inventor of this city, has accidentally discovered a method of producing sterilized air. The value of the discovery is that all surgical operations can be performed by its use without danger of inflammation of any nature. Mr. Tinsley claims that the sterilized air will destroy all germs and microbes which infect the air. His idea is that inflammation in wounds is due to the action of microbes and that if they are eliminated the wounds will heal rapidly at the first intention and without suppuration. Dr. Halley, a well-known surgeon of this city, became interested in the discovery, is having constructed an operating-room adjoining his residence costing \$5,000, and to prove his faith in the merits of the germ destroyer, has deposited that amount in the Bank of Commerce here. It is claimed here by eminent physicians that this discovery will revolutionize the modern means of treating wounds.

The first experiment, to which the press and leading surgeons of the United States have been invited, takes place 30 days hence. Dr. Halley proposes to open the abdomen of a patient and remove the intestines, replace them, close the incision and have the man on his feet in two days, as well as before. Mr. Tinsley, who has no desire to make money out of the discovery, says he made it in the simplest manner. Dr. Halley speaks of the affair as being unquestionably the greatest contribution to surgery in the 19th century. The matter is being kept very quiet, pending the experiment, and the intention was that it should not reach the press before that time.